

# THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. III

THIS publication is the successor of the late  
**AMERICAN FARMER,**

and is published at the office, at the N. E. corner of Market and Charles streets, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

**American Farmer Establishment.**

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1837.

## MACHINE FOR SOWING CLOVER SEED.

The Chambersburg "*Franklin Repository*" states, that Mr. Richard Woods, of that place, has invented a machine which will only cost \$3, that will, in sowing but a single bushel, pay for itself, and that such is the construction of the machine, that the seed can be sown from it in windy weather. It states among the advantages of the machine, that a bushel of seed sown from it will be sufficient for 15 acres. This would be 4 1/4-15 lbs. to the acre. Now we cannot, of course, as we have never seen the machine tried, speak of its merits; but if it will, by any operation competent to be performed by it, make a bushel of seed sow 15 acres sufficiently thick to keep down weedy obtruders, and make full crops of hay, it is certainly a worthy addition to the stock of labor-saving machinery. We, however, are incredulous upon this subject; not that we are disposed to question the efficacy of this invention, but we hold it to be perfectly demonstrable, that less than from 8 to 12 lbs. of seed should never be sown upon an acre of ground. That from the slovenly manner in which clover and other grass seeds are put in, there are great losses, we are fully sensible—the wind wafts a great portion away—it casts a great excess upon one point of the field, and leaves another part bare—these inconveniences, may be, and we presume are, avoided by the operation and regularity of this machine, in depositing the seed, but making all proper allowances upon this score, we should be unwilling to trust a field of ours of 15 acres in extent to be seeded with less than 2 bushels of seed. He that sets a meadow with grass for hay, should do so in a way to cover the ground, in order that he may be certain of excluding weeds and unprofitable plants of all kinds, and less than the quantity na-

med we think will not effect this object, even with the aid of the best constructed machine for sowing. If sown by the hand, we would never attempt to set a clover field with less than twelve pounds to the acre. We know that much less seed is recommended by practical farmers. We have sometimes heard them talk of 4 lbs. being sufficient; but we have always doubted it, and especially when we have seen the seed cast upon the surface of grain fields, and left to find their way into the earth through the cracks and crannies produced by alternate freezings and thawings. No grass seed should, in our opinion, be put in without harrowing and rolling, whether upon the surface of a grain field, or upon that of freshly broken up ground.

## BROOKS' SILK SPINNER AND TWISTER.

This machine appears to be winning favor in every quarter where it has been exhibited. At the meeting of the State Agricultural Society lately held at Albany, N. Y., a committee was appointed to examine it, who declare, "that they saw the machine in operation, and critically examined it, and that they are of opinion that it is not only an ingenious invention, but in their judgment, cannot fail of becoming eminently useful. It seems to solve the problem which has induced great doubt, whether the culture of silk in the United States would be profitably prosecuted, from the difficulty of good reeling silk from cocoons without considerable manual instruction. The committee are satisfied that "an ingenious female can almost immediately learn to reel on Mr. Brooks' machines, in a perfect manner."

To show the facility with which a perfect knowledge of the use of this machine may be obtained, we copy the following certificate from the New England Farmer of the 29th ult.:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"This may certify that last 12th month, [Dec.] I went to Adam Brooks', in Scituate, Massachusetts, to learn to spin silk on his machine. I expected before I saw it, that it would take me a long time to learn to spin. The first morning I ever saw the machine, I commenced spinning, and succeeded beyond my expectation. I was surprised that sewing silk could be manufactured with so little trouble. I immediately purchased one of Brooks' machines, and have used it to my

satisfaction. I have with the assistance of a boy 11 years old, spun 150 skeins of sewing silk in eight hours, from the cocoons, ready for cleansing and coloring—in all have spun 9 lbs. ready for the market. And in my using the machine, I have met with no difficulty, neither has it got out of repair. Brooks' machine, in my estimation, is far preferable to any other now in use, and I would highly recommend it to all others engaged in the business, and are about purchasing.

RACHEL W. HEALEY.

North Marshfield, 3d mo. 29th, 1837."

## PROSPECTS OF THE GROWING CROPS.

We append below, an article which will be read with interest by every agriculturist. So far as our own information goes, derived from correspondence and personal conversations with many extensive grain growers, it is unfavorable to a good crop the current season. The alternate freezings and thawings of the past winter, it is represented on all hands, has done much mischief; but from the backwardness of the present spring, vegetation has been kept back so much, as to render it difficult as yet to tell the extent of the injury inflicted, and as fears are sometimes too great to enable the judgment to form a correct opinion, we sincerely hope that less destruction of the grain has been effected than is at present apprehended. We have inspected several fields of wheat, ourselves, where the frost has been rife in its spewings up, and doubtless destroyed much; but at this early period we think it entirely unsafe in practice to break up the wheat lands, and that it would be infinitely more consonant with the principles of just economy, to give a few weeks more time in order to let the growing grain have proper scope for vegetation. It may be said, that the season for sowing oats and preparing corn ground is at hand. True, this is the fact; but then ten days or two weeks delay, if accompanied by genial weather, might dispel the fears now entertained, and although it would be then late, either to put in oats or get ready for corn, still there would be time enough left to ensure a crop of either. The oats might then be harrowed in upon the wheat fields, and would mature in season.

By the way, does not a large portion of the winter killing of grain, arise from the habit of harrowing instead of ploughing in the fall seeded grain? Would it not always be safest to turn it

in with the plough? We think two good effects would result; first the roots of the young plants, being more deeply embedded, would stand a much better chance of escaping the disasters of weather; and, secondly, would derive much more nourishment in the spring and summer from the soil, and be the better able to resist the consequences of drought. There is another suggestion, which strikes us would be productive of beneficial results, and we shall throw it out for the reflection of those of longer experience than ourselves. Would it not be a good plan to delay sowing grain until just before the frost closes the ground. If ploughed in then, it would remain secure from harm throughout the winter, and vegetate with the earliest influence of the spring's sun. Besides escaping the ills of freezing out, it would also escape the ravages of the fly of autumn.

Those who have the opportunity of obtaining seed of the Spring variety of wheat, should, we think, by all means sow it through their fall sown fields, wherever serious injury has been effected. This would be less expensive and less laborious than reploughing for either oats or corn, and, from the experience of eastern gentlemen, we are led to believe, that good crops of wheat would thus be secured.

[From the Baltimore American]

#### THE GROWING CROPS—BREAD STUFFS.

We have as yet seen but few accounts in relation to the condition and promise of the growing wheat crop of Maryland. The partial reports which have reached us are unfavorable, but hopes were entertained that a propitious season might yet impart an improved aspect to the appearance of the fields.

A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from the mountain region of Virginia, dated the 28th ultimo, says:—"Our wheat crop is miserable, and beyond recovery. In some instances the wheat land has been broken up, and prepared for oats or corn. But the farmers are having a fine season for sowing oats and planting corn, which I trust will continue and compensate somewhat for the almost entire failure of the wheat crop.

The market for Breadstuffs is on the decline, in all the principal Atlantic ports, in consequence of the large stocks of foreign wheats on hand, and the expectation of supplies from the interior on the opening of the canals and rivers. It is stated that there are about 100,000 bushels of wheat and rye, and from 30,000 to 35,000 barrels of flour at Pittsburgh, waiting to be forwarded to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania canals. In the city of New York, the stock of Western flour is said to amount to 30,000 barrels, and the North River just about to open. The stocks of Foreign Wheat in that market unsold are said to amount to at least half a million of bushels. In Baltimore there is unsold a considerable amount of Foreign Wheat.

A correspondent of the New York American,

who writes on the side of the distilleries, admits that the quantity of grain distilled annually in the cities of New York and Brooklyn alone, amounts to 12,000,000 bushels!

The following remarks on the subject of imported wheats are from the Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday!

#### FOREIGN WHEAT.

"The first supplies (of Wheat) may, and no doubt will, be drawn from *Bond* in England, but as most of the wheat in *Bond* has been there for three or four years, it is not likely that any quantity of really good quality can be there obtained."

The above is from an article which appeared in our paper on the 1st of October last, relative to the "Foreign and Domestic Grain Trade" of this country. We claim attention to it at present, in consequence of the circumstances which have since attended that trade. It is well known that the first arrivals of wheat last fall, were from *Bond* in England, and none of it proved perfectly sound. The same was the case with the heavy importations which succeeded from the North of Europe, without the Baltic. A large portion of this wheat was taken as it arrived by millions, who had then some domestic wheat on hand, and from the mixture they were enabled to make a flour that went into pretty general consumption. When our interior communications closed for the winter, and domestic wheat could no longer be had to mix with the foreign, flour was made exclusively of the latter, which, however, has been found not to suit the taste of the American consumer, and at prices much below that of domestic flour, the sales of it through the winter have been very inconsiderable. The favorable sales of foreign wheat in the fall, have produced heavy importations in the interim, and the stock in New York is now considered large, but, unfortunately, not one-tenth of it is admitted to be perfectly sound. Millers that could not buy in the winter, as communication with their mills was closed, are unwilling to buy now, (except some very select samples) because they cannot obtain domestic Wheat to mix with the foreign. Nor is there the least prospect that the Millers around New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, will be able to obtain such a quantity of domestic wheat, as would enable them to work up much of the foreign before another harvest. Thus are we placed in the singular situation of possessing in the three principal flour marts, as much wheat as, if sound, would make a quantity of flour equal to that inspected in *two weeks* last spring, in these three places together and on which we are relying for bread, but which is unavailable, because of its quality, and because Millers possess not the means of improving the quality to any extent. Had the imported wheat proved sound, it would now find a pretty ready market at fair prices. But, under these circumstances, it is to be apprehended that importers will sustain losses on it, as it is understood that less than \$2 per bushel they will not, on an average, be remunerated on late arrivals. Information of the state of our markets has already gone out, that will stop further shipments from Europe, and circumstances may arise, that will induce the holders of foreign wheat, at any fur-

ther material depression, to take the benefit of drawback, and re-export it to Europe. They had better let us starve for wheat bread, than bring in unsound wheat.

*Wheat.*—A very large sale of wheat was made in New York on Monday, at a decline of forty cents on the bushel. The supply of wheat is very large, and prices must decline still farther. The ship *St. Lawrence*, belonging to this port, has just arrived there with a full cargo.—*Prov. Jour.*

[It is but fair to state, that the wheat was of foreign growth, and greatly impaired in quality.—*Ed. F. & G.*]

We are sorry to say that the wheat crop in this county, (Washington, Md.) is generally very unpromising, that, in many instances our farmers believe they will not reap as much as they sowed, and that, in other instances they are ploughing up their fields.\* This, with the derangement in the money market presents rather a cheerless prospect for the coming year.—*Hagerstown Torchlight.*

[\*It is certainly too soon to take so important a step.—*Ed. F. & G.*]

*The Growing Grain.*—We regret to say that the present appearance of the growing grain in this region, is any thing but promising. It is still hoped that a favorable season will improve its condition. God grant that it may.—*Fredericktown Examiner.*

#### A LARGE EAR OF CORN.

We learn from the "Advocate" published at Denton, Caroline county, Md. that Mr. *Edward Carpenter*, of Tuckahoe Neck in that county, raised the past season, an ear of corn having on it *fourteen hundred and eighty grains*. If the grains are large, this ear would yield considerably above a quart of corn.

While on the subject of large ears, we might as well make our grateful acknowledgements to our friend of the *Advocate*, for his present of a small number of grains taken from an ear on which there were 1200 grains.

*Dutton Corn.*—It is stated in the Hampshire Gazette, that Mr. Bowers last year raised 102½ bushels of this variety of corn to the acre, with little or no more labor and expense, than is usually attending the cultivation of an acre of corn, where but 40 bushels are harvested. The corn was planted in hills 2½ feet apart and 4 stalks in the hill; it was not topped, and cut up about the 20th of September.

*To destroy Lice on cattle.*—1. Make a decoction of tobacco, or an ointment of Scotch snuff and fish oil, and wash, or rub the infested parts.

2. Make a strong tea of Lark-spurs and wash the animal in all parts where the lice abound, and they will be speedily eradicated.



## CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

Mr. James M. Lawton, in a communication in the Cultivator, gives the following rules for the preparation of the soil, and the culture of the Ruta Baga. The conclusions at which he arrives are the result of many years experience and close observation.

1. The land, he says properly adapted to the nature of the plant, is a strong loam.

2. The land should be ploughed early in the spring, in order that the sward, if it have one, may rot by the 10th of June.

3. The land should be made perfectly mellow and smooth, and a good coat of manure, that is fine, say sheep or barn manure should be put on.

4. Throw the land into ridges 24 inches apart, with a small horse plough.

5. Roll down the ridges by a light roller, or other instrument; make a light furrow, say an inch deep, drill in the seed on or about the 15th of June: the seed should be 10 inches apart in the drill, and when the plants come up, all but one plant should be pulled up.

6. Dress the plants three times in a season, that is, keep the weeds out, and the earth stirred about the plants; as they are first breaking the ground they must be powdered with plaster of Paris,—and twice afterwards also—when they receive the two last hoeings.

Mr. Lawton further adds, that he has found the above rules, when closely followed, never to fail in producing a good crop; that last year he raised from 90 rods, that is from half an acre and 10 perches of land, 605 bushels of sound, close-grained Ruta бага turnips, on land a distance from the house and barn, on which, never to his knowledge, a spoonful of manure had been placed until within a few days of the time he put the seed in the ground. This product was equal to 1075 5-3 bushels per acre. The success of Mr. Lawton should surely serve to stimulate every farmer and planter to at least appropriate an acre or two to the culture of this excellent and hardy root. Unlike the other members of the turnip family, it will preserve through the hardest winter in the field, if the precaution be taken to throw a furrow up against the rows just as the hard frosts set in, and may be drawn thence for use, as occasion may suit. They are also more firm in meat, and more nutritious than any other turnip. Horses and cows fed upon them do not scour as when kept on the other varieties.

## HORSES, THEIR DISEASES, AND CURATIVES.

*Loss of appetite.*—There are various causes, mediate and immediate, which tend to deprive these noble animals of their appetite, and while by early attention to the first indication of the effect having been produced, the evil may be remedied before any serious ill consequences are produced, if neglected, a condition of the stomach may be brought about that will defy the efficacy of all appliances.

On the first symptom appearing that your horse does not consume his usual quantity of food, means should be resorted to to restore the stomach to its proper functions. All work horses, which are necessarily fed on coarse food, require purgatives on each return of spring: like the human being they become tired of the same kind of meat, and require change. Again, their mangers require periodical cleansing, for it stands to reason that from long neglect, an accumulation of matter offensive to their sense of smell must adhere to them, which by the action of the confined air of the stable, will ultimately prove injurious. Would it not be well, then, at proper periods to cause purifications to be made? This could readily be effected by washing the troughs thoroughly four or five times a year with strong wood-ley or lime water.

But to proceed to the remedies for the loss of appetite.

As soon as you discover that your horse does not eat his food, you should lose no time in treating him. If he appears feverish, he should be freely bled, after which, dissolve a quarter of an ounce of *Assafetida*, 1 table spoonful of salt, in a quart of sassafras tea, to be given as a drench.

The following day dissolve a pound of Glauber salts in a quart of warm water, and give this as a drench.

After this has thoroughly acted, a handful of mustard seed should be mixed in his food for a few days, when his appetite will be most generally restored.

A table spoonful of powdered antimony, given two nights in succession, will serve as an excellent tonic, and seldom fail in restoring the appetite.

While your horse is taking these restoratives, he should be tempted to eat, by being given warm and generous messes, in small quantities at a time, and often.

*Diarrhea or purging.*—To cure this disease, take quarter of an ounce of pulverized *Rosin*, castile soap 5 drachms, succhorine aloes 6 do., mix the whole into a ball and give it to your horse.

Should this prove inefficient, give him a ball compounded as follows:

*Antimony* 3 drachms, *opium* 1 drachm, powdered ginger 4 drachms; mix the whole in honey or syrup of any kind, and give it to him in a ball.

Should your stable not be a tight one, while under the operation of the last medicine, he should be kept warm, by throwing a blanket over him.

*Bots or Grubs.*—Take 1 pint new milk, 1 pint of molasses; mix them and drench the horse with it warm. In an hour afterwards give him 2 table spoonful of *copperas*, dissolved in a pint of warm water. In about half an hour, repeat the dose.

In an hour afterwards, drench him with a pint of linseed or fish oil, or any other purgative, that may be convenient, which will act promptly.

Should he not void the worms after this treatment, you may give him a quart of strong brine in a drench.

A pint of the strong decoction of tobacco, has been known to destroy the bots when most other medicines have failed; but you must observe, that always after giving vermifuges, you must succeed them by an active purge.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—LIBERAL PREMIUM.

We have been favored with a copy of the advertisement of this society offering premiums for "culinary vegetables, fruits, and flowers, for 1897," and on looking over them we are gratified to find that its members are influenced by feelings of enlarged liberality.

We comply with their request to publish the subjoined, with pleasure; the generous spirit which animates the institution is to be seen in this noble effort to preserve one of the most delicious of fruits, from its most deadly enemy; and we sincerely hope that the pecuniary stimulant they offer will serve to urge the nursery men and horticulturists of our country, to turn their attention seriously towards the discovery of the preventive in question.

## BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, anxious to promote the discovery of a preventive for the disease usually termed *blight* in Pear Trees, offers a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid the person who shall discover and make public an effectual means of preventing its attack. The premium not to be awarded until after the expiration of three years from the publication of the preventive, nor until the Society shall be fully satisfied of its efficacy. Communications on the subject may be addressed per mail to DAVID LANDBETH, Cor. Secretary, Philada.

**AMERICAN SILK.**—The editor of the *Contesville* (Pennsylvania) Advertiser, has in his possession some beautiful specimens of American sewing silk manufactured from domestic growth, the worm fed on the Chinese and Italian Mulberry. Among them are specimens manufactured by the lady of Gov. Ritner and Mrs. Jason McMahon.

**To raise forward potatoes.**—It is stated in the *New England Farmer*, that potatoes exposed to a warm sun a few days before planting, will be a week more forward than those planted in the common way. As the experiment will cost but little trouble, we think it worth the trial, and would suggest to those who make it, to favor us with the result of their respective experiments, as all such things tend to add to the sum of agricultural knowledge, and to inspire an *esprit du corps*, highly promotive of the general interests of husbandmen.

**Kentucky Enterprise.**—A very large and highly respectable meeting was held at *Frankfort, Ky.* on the 20th of March, at which *Jacob Surgeant, Esq.* presided, for the purpose of forming a joint stock company to import the best breeds of stock from England. A constitution being reported, \$8,000 were immediately subscribed. This is in perfect keeping with the enlightened and public spirited citizens of gallant "old Kentucky." Without detracting from the merits of the people of any other state in the Union, it may be justly said of her, that she is always in the van whenever good works are to be performed, or deeds of daring achieved. In peace her generous sons are ever busy in the promotion of objects of practical utility, and in hours of peril, when our beloved country have been threatened with danger, who amongst us ever went farther than the brave and chivalric citizens of that patriotic state, to throw back the adverse current? None! In the march of agricultural melioration, their course have been onward—in the improvement of the breed of that noble animal, the horse, or those of cattle, but few, if any, of the states can boast of more laudable or well directed zeal. These facts are attested by the numerous studs of the former, and extensive herds of the latter, owned by gentlemen there,—and now, not content with the slow progress of individual enterprise, but animated by the ennobling desire of promptly reaching the goal of the ambition of her people, an association has been formed to concentrate their strength, in order that time and space may be overcome by an united effort.

In wishing the gentlemen who comprise this association, entire success, we but obey the dic-

ates of our heart, and yield obedience to an impulse, which we could not resist without doing a violence to our feelings, that would prove us recreant to those principles of patriotism, which it has been the object of our study to cultivate, as being among those peerless virtues, which dignify humanity, impart symmetry to human character, and beautify and adorn the walks of life.

We observe that Indigo seed has been introduced into South Carolina from the East Indies, with a view of its being cultivated.

**Rock Salt.**—We learn from the *Genesee Farmer*, that at the Saline reservation on Salt River, an Artesian well for the purpose of procuring salt water, has been sunk to the depth of 300 feet.—For sixty feet of this distance the auger passed through solid rock salt. Here is a supply for the immense population destined at no great distance of time to throng the valley of the father of rivers.

**New method of propagating apple trees.**—A new plan for increasing plantations of apple trees, has lately been carried into extensive practice by the horticulturists of Bohemia. Neither seeds nor grafting are required. The process is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot, while it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually grows up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

Whatever may be the success of the undertaking, its novelty is at least an inducement to give it a fair trial.

**Radishes.**—This root being liable to be eaten by worms, the following method of raising them is recommended in the *Farmer's Assistant*:

"Take equal quantities of buckwheat bran and fresh horse dung, and mix them well and plentifully in the soil by digging. Suddenly after this, a great fermentation will be produced, and great numbers of toad stools will spring up in forty-eight hours. Dig the ground over again, and sow the seed; and the radishes will grow with great rapidity, and be free from the attacks of insects. They will grow uncommonly large."

**Roses.**—The Philadelphia "*United States Gazette*," of the 7th April, states on the authority of a gentleman who was present at the sale of the furniture and effects of a private establishment, the day before, that a single rose bush sold at auction for \$12 50; another for \$4, &c. These are good prices, and will stimulate the florists to excel in the production of this queen of the floral tribe.

**A new motive Power.**—We insert in another part of our journal, a communication upon the subject of the discovery of a new motive power by an ingenious citizen of Pittsburg, Pa. We have conversed with the author of the communication, and will do him the justice to say, that he is sanguine of the entire success of his friend's invention, and that from his intelligence and acquaintance with the general principles of mechanics, we should be disposed to believe him competent to judge of the efficiency of the invention in question. He represents to us, that the machinery is so simple that the beholder is lost in astonishment at the magnitude of its results.—Should the expectations of the inventor, and those of the author of the communication, be realized, a new era in the propulsion of vehicles of every denomination is, indeed, about to dawn upon us; for he assures us that it will be equally as applicable to steamboats, naval, and merchant vessels, steam-cars, carriages of burden, as to the plough.

#### LARGE PRODUCTS.

**Mangel Wurtzel.**—Mr. Tristram Burges, in a communication in the *New-England Farmer*, says, that he has been informed that Mr. Bateman, of Newport, R. I., has raised 1,600 bushels of Mangel Wurtzel on an acre. This is truly a prodigious yield, and though we do not question its accuracy, we would be willing to compound for one third the product.

A premium of \$20 was recently awarded by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to Mr. Edward C. Sparhawk, of Brighton in that state, for a crop of Rye, raised on 5 acres 1½ rods of land, making an average of about 35 bushels to the acre.

An application was made at the same meeting of this Society, by Mr. Wm. Carter, of Fitchburg, in the state of Massachusetts, for a premium for the greatest quantity of Barley raised on one acre of land. He proved that off of that quantity of land, he had raised by actual admeasurement, 59 bushels of Barley.

**BATTLE BETWEEN A WEASEL AND SWALLOWS.**—A weasel was observed by some persons in the neighborhood of Garvan, in Scotland, to attack some nests of bank swallows hollowed in the sand. A number of the bravest swallows, placed themselves in battle array, pounced upon him, seized him by the tail, raised his hind feet from the ground, and with great dexterity tumbled him down the declivity, at the top of which the nests were ranged in a row. The invader renewed the attack several times, but was as often repulsed in the same manner as at first, and, being at length worn out by fatigue, yielded up the palm of victory to his vanquishers.



**The Tobacco trade.**—The following article from a Liverpool Journal, will be read with interest by every tobacco planter in the country, and we sincerely hope that the exertions making by the deputation in England, to effect a reduction of duties, will prove successful.

A deputation consisting of Mr. Maury and Mr. Oxley, representing the American Chamber of Commerce and the Tobacco Association at Liverpool, and of Mr. Russell and Mr. Willis on behalf of the manufacturers of Bristol, is now in London for the purpose of obtaining a reduction upon the duty on tobacco. For this reduction they had a powerful advocate in the late Mr. Huskisson; and it was also proposed by Lord Althorp, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of enforcing their arguments in favour of a reduction of the duty, they have published the following statement of facts illustrative of the trade. The prime cost of American tobacco to the manufacturer has usually averaged 3d to 4d per lb.; the duty is 3s per lb.; the expense of smuggling tobacco by the cargo, from the first cost to that of landing is 9½d per lb.; the smuggler receives per cargo at the rate of 2s 6d per lb.; or in other words a profit of 1s 8½d per lb. Their statement goes on to show that a reduction of duties has increased the consumption so much that the amount of revenue has also increased. In the article of cigars for example, the amount upon which duty was paid in 1828, at the rate of 18s per lb. was 8,600lbs. In 1836, at 9s per lb. 141,600lbs. Thus the revenue derived from this latter source is nine times greater than when the duty was double the present rate. From the above facts, it is obvious, that were the duty so reduced as effectually to put down the smuggler, all the tobacco consumed in the United Kingdom would pay duty. The total consumption of tobacco is estimated at 50,000,000 lbs., of which 22,000,000lbs. only pays duty. But reducing this duty to 1s per lb. the illicit trade would be destroyed, and the consumer would pay to the government 1s per lb. for the remaining 28,000,000lbs. with which he is now supplied by the smuggler at 2s 6d per lb. The expensive establishment of the coast guard service would be thus rendered useless.—*Liverpool Chronicle of March 4.*

#### A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

BALTIMORE, April 8, 1837.

MR. ROBERTS.—When I stated to you the fact of an intimate acquaintance of mine having constructed a machine of almost unlimited propelling power on the Hydrostatic principle, you were so much pleased with the account as to request a communication from me for insertion in your periodical; with that request I cheerfully comply.

The inventor of this wonderful and useful machine is Mr. Theophilus Corbyne, an eminent veterinarian—a native of Scotland, and now residing in Pittsburg, Pa. who while practising his profession, has for the last seven years employed his leisure hours on this subject and has now the satisfaction of seeing his plan matured by having constructed one of twelve horse power, which comes fully up to his most sanguine expectations.

This machine he calls CORBYNE'S HYDROSTATIC PROPELLING MACHINE. In its construction it is too simple to admit of improvement, and as no steam nor heat of any kind is used in its operation, there can be no explosion, therefore in its use life is safe; and should any part break, it is by its simple construction, admirable of speedy repair.

It is applicable to the plough,\* and all propelling purposes, and as such it must supercede the use of steam.

A machine of 500 horse power can be worked by one man, and neither its weight or the room required, will be more than one-tenth of the steam engine.

We of the present age, entered on a new era when Fulton brought forth his extended scheme in the application of steam to the propelling of boats on water—in which smoke and vapour supplied the place of canvas. The same age is now bringing forth another era in a more useful and extended scale of operation in this discovery of my friend, who is a philosopher and philanthropist in every sense of those terms.

Although our profession has for several years made us intimately acquainted, visiting each other, and conversing freely, for mutual benefit in our profession—yet true philosopher like, he never intimated to me that he was studying the subject, until on his way to Washington, he called on me and showed the model, which is now in the Patent Office.

With my respects, I am, yours, truly  
JOHN HASLAM.

\*The inventor is fully under the impression that a plough constructed on the principles of his machine, will be competent to plough 100 acres of ground in a day.

**FORTUNE'S FROLICS.**—The Rev. Thomas Alexander Frazer, a native of North Carolina, and the Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in this State, has recently been called to the English Peerage, under the title of Baron LOVAT. He is a descendant of Lord Lovat, who was attainted of treason, and executed in 1745. The act of attainder having been reversed, Mr. Frazer repaired to England, some four or five years since, to claim his title and estates, and having succeeded in his object, has taken his seat in the House of Lords. We doubt, with the N. York American, whether the Baron Lovat will be as happy or as useful a man as the Presbyterian Pastor.—*Ibid.*

[From the New York Star.]

#### FACTS OF GEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN MAINE.

Dr. Jackson, the state geologist of Maine, accompanied his valuable report by 24 plates drawn by Mr. Graeter, who was with him—also during his tour of three months last summer he collected for the state cabinet 650 specimens of earths, rocks, and minerals, comprising 400 varieties—altogether, with duplicates, amounting to 3,000 specimens. The granite is one of the rich treasures of Maine, or laminated granite, of a white variety, Hallowell, resembling marble in beauty—Felspar for porcelain. A singular fact is stated, that Connecticut exports felspar for the

English porcelain factories: also kaolin or decomposed felspar abounds; milk white quartz at Machias; valuable glass; limestone and marble in abundance, that at Thomaston is well known. Dr. Jackson says:

There are many improvements to be made in the method of burning lime, and one of these contrivances consists in having lateral arches in which the wood or coal is consumed, while the flame and current of heated air draw through the limestone, and keep it constantly red hot. It is then, when sufficiently burned, drawn out, and more rock is to be added to the top of the charge. By this process the kiln is kept continually red hot, and a great amount of fuel saved. There are also other advantages, no time being lost by waiting for the kiln to cool, and the lime does not become air-slaked.

[This method of burning lime is followed in this vicinity, with equal success and economy. At Brooklandwood, the beautiful estate of Mr. Richard Caton, there are several kilns constructed upon this plan: while a great saving in fuel, say at least 50 per cent. is effected, the quality of the lime is infinitely superior to that burned in the old way.—*Ed. Far. and Gard.*]

We take great pleasure in expressing our sentiments in regard to Edward P. Roberts, Esq. to whose labors the annexed excellent message of Governor Veazey has reference. Devoting himself with an unbounded assiduity, and with an intelligence of no ordinary extent, to whatever he undertakes, this gentleman has applied his energies to the attainment of knowledge in respect to the culture of silk, and has placed the results of his observations before the community in such a form as to render them available to all. "The Silk Manual" should be in the hands of every planter and farmer in the State, for we feel well assured that in no way can their time be more beneficially employed than in the practical application of the information which it contains. That the cultivation of the mulberry and the establishment of the silk culture on the most extended basis are about to take place, cannot we think be doubted after the interest which we find universally entertained in their behalf.—In no section of the Union can silk be more advantageously raised than in Maryland. With a climate peculiarly adapted to the rapid growth of the mulberry, and a soil well suited to its perfection, we have a class of population which has heretofore been nothing but a burthen, but whose labors may be made immensely valuable, and compensate us, in some degree at least, for the infinite trouble which they cost us. We allude to the young negroes, who are too small to perform farm work and at present do nothing but lounge about the huts of their parents, or the kitchens of their masters, and who would be just as competent to tend upon silk worms as grown persons are. In addition it may be stated that of late years the staple products of Maryland have from one cause or another fallen off to an alarming extent. The wheat has been destroyed by severe frosts and the Hessian fly, and the to-

bacco has fallen in price or been in a degree superseded by the growths of other States. It is to the culture of silk then that we are to look to indemnify us in some degree against such a state of things.—*Baltimore American*.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
ANNAPOLIS, March 3d, 1837. }

Gentlemen of the Senate,

And of the House of Delegates:

We herewith lay before you for your consideration, a publication recently made in the city of Baltimore, by Edward P. Roberts, entitled 'The Silk Manual,' containing, as the title page discloses, directions for sowing, transplanting, and raising the mulberry tree, together with proper instructions for propagating the same by cuttings, layers, &c. &c., as also instructions for the culture of silk, to which are added calculations showing the produce and probable expense of cultivation of from one to ten acres, as 'tested by actual results.'

We also lay before you the letter of Mr. Roberts which accompanied the presentation of the work to the Executive.

The information contained in this publication, is in the highest degree useful, and it is for you to determine upon the propriety and expediency of disseminating that information extensively among the people of this State. That the climate and soil of Maryland, are well adapted to the growth of the mulberry, is a fact within the knowledge and observation of us all, and we think that there is every reason to believe that suitably encouraged, and guided by a proper intelligence on the subject, our people may soon become eminently successful in the culture of silk.

On looking over the manual now before us, we have been forcibly struck with many of the facts presented, and which seem to be sustained by unquestionable authority, and we perceive, with highest satisfaction, that in most of the States North of Maryland, and particularly in Connecticut and Massachusetts, the silk business has been prosecuted on an extensive scale for several years past, and with uniform success. The people of many other States have also lately turned their attention to this important subject, and it is confidently believed by those who are best acquainted with it, that the period is not far distant, when silk will constitute a staple article in some of the States of the Union. This anticipation is founded on the admitted adaptation of our soil and climate to its profitable cultivation, and the high price of the article itself, a pound of raw silk being worth from three to four dollars.

In illustration of this, we may cite as facts on the authority of the honorable Ambrose Spencer, of New York, that in 1834, raw silk to the amount of \$60,000 was produced in the town of Mansfield, Conn. and that the county of Windham, in the same state, produces annually five tons of silk, valued at \$500,000 which if reeled, would be worth double that sum. Many other and equally interesting and important facts are disclosed in the 'manual,' the authentication of which is equally strong. With such evidence as this before us, and much more that might be adduced from the work alluded to, it seems to us that there can be little doubt of the commanding importance of this sub-

ject to the people of Maryland, and we would therefore respectfully suggest to you the propriety of ordering the procurement, from Mr. Roberts, who has secured the copy right of the work, such a number of copies as in your judgment may be deemed sufficient to enlighten the public mind on a matter so deeply effecting the welfare and prosperity of the people.

The price per copy, we have been informed by Mr. Neilson, one of the publishers, will not exceed twenty five cents, provided a large number be ordered for distribution.

With the highest consideration,

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your obedient servant

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

Which was read, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MARYLAND.

[CONTINUED.]

SEC. 5.—*Excursion into Allegany county, with preliminary observations on the Geology of the country, from the Atlantic tertiary deposits to the bituminous coal region of Frostburg.*

The geological features that present themselves on travelling westward from the great arenaceous deposits of the Atlantic border, are so very different from those that are offered by the latter, that one whose occupation it is to inquire into the nature of the materials that compose the crust of the earth, as well as into the causes that have produced the various aspects which it assumes, cannot fail to be strongly impressed by the striking contrast they exhibit. In the region of country which has heretofore been the subject of description, although the evidences are manifest of the mighty changes that have blotted out of existence whole tribes of organized bodies, whose habits, it would seem, were uncongenial to the present order of things; since many of their kind are not known to be living, either here or elsewhere; yet every enlightened mind comparing them with the mutations recorded within the historic period, is prepared to say that they have been brought about by the sole operation of time. There are no signs of any violent efforts having been called into requisition to produce them; for the *reliquia* that record these changes, bear no evidence of displacement. They are found associated and grouped together, much in the same condition as it would be expected to find the genera and species of animals of like order that now inhabit the Chesapeake bay, were any causes to be brought into action that would occasion the retreat of its waters. If next these organic remains be examined attentively in the several divisions of this great marine deposit, distinct indications are obtained of a gradual and progressive advance towards the present order of nature as it exists here. In the first portions of these deep beds of sands and clay which generally limit the ascent of the tide, wherever fossils have been found, they have afforded the types of beings whose analogues are no longer known among the living. They are the *Ammonites*, *Bellemnites* and *Baculites* of fossil conchologists, associated with others, the genera of which, though not extinct, have no specific representatives in the waters of our ac-

tual oceans. The presence of these remains are considered by geologists as evidences of formations established at a very early period in the development of animalized bodies; and they have given to them the name of *secondary*, making of them a class essentially distinct from those termed *primary*, inasmuch as the latter are never found to contain similar vestiges of material existence possessed of a structure that cannot be traced exclusively to the operation of chemical causes. Immediately afterwards, however, there is perceived the dawning of a new order of things; for in following the strata that contain the fossils in their succeeding order, and in the direction of the retreat of the ocean from which they were deposited, they are found to contain in their second series, together with the more abundant remains of extinct species, some few of those that have their living analogues, at least in some distant oceans. The latter go on increasing in number, until shortly they begin to preponderate, and finally, on the approach to the present limits of the Atlantic ocean, are the only occupants of the fossiliferous strata. In the Maryland deposits that have been referred to the most recent of the tertiary periods, all the fossils which they contain, have their exact representatives either in the waters of some parts of the Chesapeake bay, or in those of the adjoining ocean.\*

\* The fossils that have been collected at one of these localities are: *Mastra lateralis*, *Venus meaceneria*, *Pholas costata*, *Solen caribaeus*, *Nya mercenaria*, *Mytilus hamatus*, *Ostrea virginica*, *Fusus cinereus*, *Pyrula*, *Natica*, *duplicata*, *Nassi obsoleta*, &c. the living analogues of which were procured either from the Chesapeake bay, or from the sea coast. This deposit therefore is of a very recent period, and others of the same character have been indicated in former reports.

Some difference of opinion is entertained with those who have been studying the Atlantic tertiary formations of the United States, as to their relative ages. The great mass of fossiliferous deposits they embrace, have been referred sometimes to the epoch of the *older Pliocene* deposits, and more recently to those of the *Miocene*. An unwillingness is freely, but it is hoped considerably, expressed, to subscribe to either view, until further examinations shall have been made, and more evidence given that the greater number of fossil shells which they contain are extinct; for this purpose we should become better acquainted with the living species of our own estuaries, and of the oceanic waters that throw their offal upon our coast. It has been stated that the occurrence of the *Pecten Madisonius* and *Perna Maxillata* was to be considered as indicative of the former period, and their great prevalence in the fossiliferous deposits of Maryland, have been hitherto considered as a sufficient reason to refer them to that epoch; but we are now told that the disproportioned number of extinct species to the living ones, being as nineteen to one hundred, clearly prove them to belong to an anterior era; and so far the argument, if borne out by facts, is doubtless sound. Next, it is said that these deposits are superimposed directly upon what is considered to be an *Eocene* formation, and we are led to infer that their characteristic



These differences in the organic characters of the several deposits incontestably prove corresponding changes in the condition of the medium in which the animals that afford them, have successively lived; and it is as evident that these changes have been gradual. Further alterations are taking place now, of which a remarkable instance is afforded in the present state of Sinepuxent Sound, as described on a former occasion, compared with what it was only a few years ago, when the waters of the ocean had free access into it through several inlets. It was then peopled by numerous tribes of marine animals, who found in the briny waters which it then contained a medium congenial to their existence, but have since died, leaving their testæ alone behind, in consequence of the material change that has taken place in this inland sea by the closing of its inlets to the ocean. At present it is a shallow sheet of water interspersed with broken marshes, and shoals, principally composed of oyster shells, clams, scallop and other marine productions. A slight elevatory motion imparted to the coast, or the retreat of the sea from any other cause, would leave these accumulations bare, with attendant circumstances that would fully entitle them to be looked upon as fossiliferous deposits of the actual period.—They would thus form an additional link in the chain that connects the geological phenomena of the secondary and tertiary periods with those that are produced under the influence of the physical causes now in operation,

Whilst these changes were taking place in the condition of that ancient ocean which formerly bathed the feet of the Atlantic primary rocks—being no more than might result from a diminution of its depth, and of its saltiness by the discharge of several larger rivers into one common estuary, such as the Chesapeake bay—the mineral masses were being deposited. They preserve throughout a great degree of uniformity, and bear all the evidences of having been precipitated from their solution, or suspension, in the oceanic waters, quietly, and during a long period of time. In the most ancient portions of the deposits, they are regular strata of sand and clay, sometimes quite or nearly pure, most frequently highly ferruginous and micaceous, containing in some places extensive beds composed of large nodules of carbonate and hydrate of iron, in others great quantities of lignite, associated with pyrites and lumps of amber.\* It is

fossils are *Pectines* and *Chama*. Such are not precisely the characters of the Maryland deposits. The relative proportion of extinct and living species they envelope, has not been satisfactorily determined, and although at one extremity they rest upon older deposits, perhaps even secondary ones, at the other they are as immediately followed by those of the most recent kind, such as that described above. It is remarkable, too, that the *Chama* which are said to be so abundant in the marl beds of Virginia, should not be found here; one solitary individual of this genus having been so far discovered in one of the deposits on the Eastern Shore.

\*In the first report that was made on the projected Geological Survey of the State, as time

here also, that are found the beds of micaceous black sand, and of green sand, embedding fossils, the former containing *Exogyra*, *Ostrea falcata*, and casts of *Turtella Mortonii*, *Cuculus vulgaris*, together with the teeth of some saurian animal, whilst the green sand contains, so far as it has been examined in Maryland, *Terebratula*. Passing to the more recent beds, there is the recurrence of the same sands and clays, only a little less ferruginous and micaceous, at first much mixed with particles of the green sand that gradually disappear altogether, leaving a heterogeneous deposit of sand, clay and mud, in which the mixed marine exuvæ of the older and more modern periods are embedded, until finally broad levels of tough clay, or undulating surfaces of almost moving sands, are left, faithfully representing the accumulations of mud in the estuaries of some of the tributaries to the Chesapeake, and the sandy beaches of a retiring sea. No where, as already remarked, are there any evidences to be found, that these mineral masses that form the true geological structure of the country, have been displaced from their original positions, or any other indications of violence, except, that they show signs on their surface of having been traversed subsequently to their de-

and opportunity were allowed only sufficient to effect a general reconnaissance of the country, all the deposits described above, in accordance with the received opinion, were referred to the tertiary period. But the discovery since, after a more careful examination, of secondary deposits in Cecil and Kent counties, on the Eastern Shore, extending down to the Chester river; and a similar one on the Western Shore, at the head of the Severn, have induced the author of this report to alter his views very materially in relation to the geological character of the whole of the arenaceous and argillaceous deposits in Maryland contiguous to the chain of primary rocks. The highly ferruginous nature of the sands and clays of which they are composed, much mixed in some places with green particles, the occurrence of distinct strata of clay covered by beds of carbonate of iron, numerous beds of ochre, and the great quantity of lignites, among which nodules of several varieties of amber are found, dispose to the belief that all these deposits belong to the secondary period. It will be recollected that at the deep cut of the Delaware canal, the lignite and amber were found by Dr. Morton, associated with *Ammonites*, *Baculites* and other organic remains of the secondary epoch. None of these fossils are known to have been detected in our beds; but they have not been so deeply penetrated into, nor so carefully examined. The great deposit of Lignites and Pyrites with amber, on the Magothy river, bears on the other hand, all the evidences of being a member in the formation to which the micaceous black sand of the Severn, undoubtedly secondary, is a part. From these circumstances, it is confidently anticipated that future researches will bring to light more manifest proofs that the whole mass of sands and clays crossed in travelling between the head of the Severn and Baltimore city, is referable to an older period than the one hitherto assigned to it; leaving out of the question the diluvial gravel by which it is occasionally covered.

position, by a current or *debacle*, that has accumulated upon them a covering of boulders and coarse gravel, derived from the older formations in their vicinity.

In reference to this superficial deposit, which has been termed *diluvial*, it is worthy of notice that the largest boulders and the coarsest gravel are always found nearest to the primary ridge, on the south-eastern side of which they form a considerable belt of erratic masses, diminishing in extent and in the weight of the materials that compose them, in proportion to their greater distance from it. If the cause which displaced these masses from the position they originally occupied is to be considered the same that has produced the present irregularities on the surface of the country, it can be shown that its influence did not extend farther than the lowest fossiliferous deposit described in the preceeding pages. The natural section that is obtained of this deposit on the bay-side, between Plumb point and Rock point, shews that it is separated from the superior strata by an even line, though it has itself an obvious inclination to the south, with a dip in the same direction of 5°. The uppermost strata of sand and clay, some of these also containing fossils, very considerably in depth, the surface of the country being hilly; but these undulations or irregularities, though they sometimes reach to it, never penetrate into the lowest fossiliferous deposit.

*On the origin of Cock-fighting.*—After their victories over the Persians, the Athenians made a law, that one day in every year, there should be a public exhibition of a Cock-fight. When Themistocles led an army of his countrymen against the Barbarians, he saw two Cocks fighting. The spectacle was not lost upon him. He made his army halt, and thus addressed them:—"These Cocks (said he,) are not fighting for their country, or their paternal gods, nor do they endure this for the monuments of their ancestors, for the sake of glory in the cause of liberty, or for their offspring. The only motive is, that one is determined not to yield to the other."

These words animated the Athenians, and what was then an incentive to their valor, was preserved as a monument which might lead to the perpetration of similar exploits.

We do not know whether the information will be of any importance to modern Cock-fighters, but we have the authority of Xenophon for asserting, that the Athenians fed their Cocks with grains of pepper to make them more irascible.

*Raleigh Register.*

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Machine for sowing clover seed—Brooks' silk spinner and twister—prospects of the growing crops—sale of Wheat—wheat crop of Washington county—large ear of corn—Dutton corn—to destroy lice on cattle—the grain crop in Frederick county—culture of ruta baga—horses, their diseases, and curatives—horticultural society of Pa. liberal premium—American silk—to raise forward potatoes—Kentucky enterprise—indigo seed in S. Carolina—rock salt—propagating apple trees—radishes—roses—notice of a new motive power—large products—battle of a weasel and swallow—the tobacco trade—account of a new motive power—fortune's frolic—geological researches in Maine—Roberts' silk manual; Gov. Vessey's message—Geological survey of Maryland—origin of cock-fighting—prices current, advertisements.

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 50	1 75
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	8 50	10 00
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel	94	95
White,.....	"	90	92
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	17	19
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"	16 1/2	20
Louisiana 20a21-Alabama	"	20	21
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 50	1 62
FLOUR MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	13 00
Do. do. baker's,.....	"		
Do. do. Superfine, ex.	"	10 00	10 25
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"		
" " wagon price,.....	"		
City Mills, super,.....	"	8 00	
Do extra,.....	"	9 50	
Susquehanna,.....	"	9 00	9 50
Rye,.....	"	7 62	
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.		
do. in bbls.	bbl.		
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	6 37	7 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,.....	"	2 75	
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 75	
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 25	
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	20	00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HEGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	8 25	8 50
Slaughtered,.....	"	7 25	7 75
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	17	
second,.....	"	13	
refuse,.....	"	12	
LIME,.....	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	52	
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"	1 12	
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	4 87	
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 62	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RAGS,.....	pound.	9	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	1 05	1 10
Susquehanna,.....	"		
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	3 00	3 50
" brown and red,.....	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
for segars,.....	"		10 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	16 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..	"		
ground leaf,.....	"		
Virginia,.....	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.		
Red, best,.....	"		
fair to good 180a200 inferior,	"		
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	42	42 1/2
" in hhds,.....	"	39 1/2	
" wagon price,.....	"	36	37
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh, ..	100 lbs	1 75	
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 00	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ..	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	26 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	24 26
One half do,.....	"	36 40	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	33 36	20 22
Pulled,.....	"	36 38	24 26
* German red 1 60. Stock of foreign on hand	100,000		
bushels; market unsettled.			

## MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, 4,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, one and two years old, which he will sell at \$25 per hundred.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,  
Balt., Dec. 13.  
Editor Farmer & Gardener.

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	13	
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	17	18
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	11 1/2	12
Middlings,..... do.....	"	do	do
Assorted, country,.....	"	—	9
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"	23	28
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	5 00	7 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	35 00	50 00
Dry,.....	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	—	2 25
CHOP RYE,.....	"	—	2 37
EGGS,.....	dozen.	18	25
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.		
No. 2,.....	"		
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 00	
Mackerel, No. 1, ————No. 2	"	10 00	
No. 3,.....	"	—	6 75
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	—	4 00
LARD,.....	pound.	11 1/2	12

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,.....	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,.....	Farmers Bank of Virginia 1 1/2
Other Branches,.....	Bank of Virginia,..... 1a1 1/2
MARYLAND.	Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,.....	Petersburg,..... do
Hagerstown,.....	Norfolk,..... do
Frederick,.....	Winchester,..... do
Westminster,.....	Lynchburg,..... 1a1 1/2
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	Danville,..... 1
Do. payable at Easton,....	Bank of the Valley,.... 1a1 1/2
Salisbury,.... 1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,.... 1a1 1/2
Cumberland,..... 2	Do. Charlestown, 1a1 1/2
Millington,..... do	Do. Leesburg,..... 1
DISTRICT.	Wheeling Banks,.... 2 1/2a3
Washington,.....	Ohio Banks, generally 5a6
Georgetown,.....	New Jersey Banks gen. 2a2 1/2
Alexandria,.....	New York City,..... 4a
PENNSYLVANIA.	New York State,.... 3a3 1/2
Philadelphia,..... 1a	Massachusetts,.... 2 1/2a3
Chambersburg,..... 1	Connecticut,..... 2 1/2a3
Gettysburg,..... do	New Hampshire,.... 2 1/2a3
Pittsburg,..... 2 1/2a3	Maine,..... 2 1/2a3
York,..... 1a	Rhode Island,..... 2 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1a2	North Carolina,.... 8a10
Delaware [under \$5].... 3a4	South Carolina,.... do
Do. [over 5].... 1a2 1/2	Georgia,..... do
Michigan Banks,..... 10	New Orleans,..... do
Canadian do,..... 10	

## SPANISH JACKS.

The subscriber has for sale five Spanish Jacks, imported in 1836. They are all young, and certified to be proved breeders. They are of good size, being from 52 to 55 inches in height, stout built and healthy: colors white and gray.

The exportation from Spain of Jacks of this quality and breed is by law strictly prohibited; but the near approach of the army under Gen. Gomez last fall to Malaga, caused the shipment of these Jacks, among other valuable property, from that port. Considering these circumstances, it is improbable that another opportunity of procuring such Jacks will occur. These will be sold for from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each, if immediately applied for, but if not sold soon, they will be placed at service for the season at hand.

Also, a young Jack, bred in this country from first rate stock, gray, two years old, and of good promise. Price \$500.

Also, several fine JENNETS, some of them in foal to a Maltese Jack, 14 hands high.

Also, a very fine improved Durham short-horn BULL, purchased at Col. Powell's sale last November. He is about eighteen months old, nearly all red, and has a perfect pedigree. Price \$300. Apply to

J. J. HITCHCOCK,  
Agricultural Agent, No. 5 South Fifth street,  
Feb 28—4t Philadelphia

## 20,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has received the first parcel of an invoice of 20,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which he offers for sale on pleasing terms for cash. They are warranted genuine, and if taken in their original packages bargains may be expected.

EDW. P. ROBERTS,  
March 7. 4t. Baltimore, Md.

## FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

Pratt street near Hanover street.

The subscriber is the Original Inventor, Patentee, and Sole-Proprietor of the Cylindrical straw Cutter, so favorably known to the public; he challenges its equal for chaffing long forage of any and every kind, it is simple, durable, cuts with great facility, and is perfectly adapted to power. There are four sizes of them, from 11 to 20 inches broad, although they may all be worked by manual labor, yet the two largest are best calculated for Power Machines; price from \$30 to \$95.

He keeps on hand a great variety of PLOUGHS and almost every other useful implement for agriculture, the most prominent of which are Patent Lime Spreading Carts, do Threshing Machines, do Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, &c also trucks for use of Merchants. Has attached to his Improvements an extensive Iron Foundry in daily operation, and can furnish almost any kind of Iron Casting at short notice. Also tilt hammer, Lathes, &c. running by Steam Power, which afford him great facilities for Manufacturing Machinery, Screw Bolts and the like.

He has a large Stock of raw Materials on hand of the best quality, his workmen are men of experience the most of whom have been several years in his employ and he is a practical machinist himself. Under these circumstances, he confidently solicits the public patronage, pledging himself to use every exertion to render entire satisfaction to his patrons. He keeps constantly on hand Ploughs and Machine Castings for sale by the single piece, or to vendors by the ton, to whom a liberal discount will be made on Ploughs and Straw Cutters, when taken by the quantity. He likewise deals in Grass Seeds and Seed Grain, has in store superior Orchard Grass and Herd Grass Seed.

J. S. EASTMAN.  
N. B. Also on hand superior GARDEN SEED, grown and warranted by Mr. D. Landreth of Philadelphia, on retail only. Wholesale orders will be received and forwarded on to Philadelphia, by the subscriber for execution.

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J. S. EASTMAN, PRATT-STREET,

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For applying the machinery to a common cart 45	
For the machinery alone.....	40
Including the patent fee in each case.....	fe 28 3t

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THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of genuine Morus Multicaulis, imported from France by Smith and Sons, New York, and warranted the growth of 1836. Said seed is put up in half oz. papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of \$3 for one, or \$5 for two papers. Notes of all solvent banks received in payment. This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded on satisfactory proof to the contrary. Short directions for culture furnished each order.

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Feb. 1837—29 Whalen's store, New York.

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